

## U. S. STEEL WILL CUT PRICES

PURPOSE TO "RETAIN THEIR FAIR SHARE OF BUSINESS."

Independents Hopeful, However, That the Concessions Will Not Be So Heavy as to Be Demoralizing—Runners Downtown of Cuts Already Made.

Judge E. H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, issued a statement yesterday in which he said: "The leading manufacturers of iron and steel have determined for the present at least to sell at such modified prices as may be necessary in order to retain their fair share of the business."

The Steel Corporation was organized in 1901 largely as a result of the price war of 1900, in which the price of steel billets went down from \$33 a ton to \$17 within six months and rails from \$35 to \$25. Ever since its organization the corporation has been a steady influence on prices, and this announcement that it will hereafter depart from observing any schedule is taken to imply that another price war threatens.

Judge Gary's statement is as follows: Following the panic of October, 1907, the iron and steel industry was in jeopardy. Jobbers and consumers throughout the country had purchased large stocks at prices prevailing when conditions were favorable, and these were undisposable. Pending contracts for construction which involved large purchases of iron and steel were extensive. Contracts for new furnaces, mills and equipment and for raw and semi-finished material had been made by large numbers of agreements and radical reduction in prices would have meant bankruptcy to multitudes. To prevent disaster and ruin and at the request of scores who were interested a large percentage of the leading manufacturers of this industry met to advise with each other in regard to the best interests of all concerned and including the general public. Various meetings followed from time to time up to the middle of June, 1908. Accurate reports of these meetings were given to and published by the newspapers. Partly at least as a result of stability of prices, as distinguished from wide and sudden fluctuations, existing until about the beginning of 1909, although no agreements were made to maintain prices and notwithstanding a small percentage of manufacturers stood aloof from the conference.

For a year preceding January 1, 1909, there was a gradual though not entirely regular improvement in the iron and steel trade and an increase in the sales made. As an illustration the average daily bookings of the business of subsidiary companies of the United States Steel Corporation were 8,322 tons for December, 1907, 13,310 tons for June, 1908, and 29,635 tons for December, 1908. During these months the total capacity of these companies was about 30,000 tons per day.

Until within the last forty-eight hours it has been the belief of many if not most of the leading manufacturers of iron and steel that no general reductions in prices were necessary or desirable. However, during the last two days many of the manufacturers have been in conference for the purpose of giving to one another all the information and facts obtainable concerning actual conditions in detail. It appears that for one reason or another, including particularly the tariff agitation, many of the smaller concerns who have not been disposed to cooperate during the last year have become more or less excited and demoralized and have been selling their products at prices below those which were generally maintained. This feeling has been somewhat extended and has influenced reasonable cutting of prices by some of those who were previously firm in their position. It is felt that the situation is such that it is compelled to meet conditions in order to protect their customers. As a result of these conditions there has been a material decrease in new business during the last month for the reason, as stated by consumers, that they proposed to wait until they were satisfied bottom prices had been reached.

In view of the circumstances stated, and the further fact that the stocks on hand at the time the panic occurred have been disposed of and the contracts in force at that time have been completed or taken care of so that the necessities for the maintenance of prices which formerly existed have been modified, the leading manufacturers of iron and steel have determined to protect their customers, and for the present at least sell at such modified prices as may be necessary with respect to different commodities in order to retain their fair share of the business of the country which may be determined upon and the details concerning the same will be given by the manufacturers to their customers direct as occasion may require.

The friendly relations which have existed between the principal manufacturers will continue and the intercourse between them for the purpose of giving and receiving information and the expression of opinions concerning trade conditions will not be abandoned.

The issuance of the statement followed an informal conference of Thursday with a number of the leading independents. The situation was thoroughly canvassed but no agreement was reached on either side. The independents, it is understood, refused to be bound by the present scale, and the corporation, in view of the fact that there is an enormous tonnage shortly expected to come into the market from the Pressed Steel Corporation, it is said, has been conciliatory of some of the independents who have been underbidding and reaching out in addition for the customers of its big rival has forced the corporation into advancing the one price policy which its officers say it has always steadfastly maintained.

However, the independents profess to have no fear that the rate cutting will go to extremes. An officer of one of the biggest of the independents said that if the cut went deeper than \$5.50 a ton it would surprise him. "It can't go much lower," he said, "or we'll all be making steel at a loss, and the feeling between the companies is still too cordial to warrant any assumption of vindictive cutting."

This independent did not expect that the trade would remain for long without the standard of prices which has hitherto been set by the United States Steel Corporation. The present demoralization of the market he regarded as being transitory and largely due to the uncertainty attending the revision of the tariff. "The customers," he explained, "anticipate a big cut in steel following a radical reduction of the tariff. On that assumption they are holding off the market until

in order to do any business at all it became necessary to make some concessions."

The declaration of the Steel Corporation as to its future policy he interpreted therefore simply as a temporary adjustment to a passing condition.

The Street yesterday was full of rumors of radical reductions made in advance of Judge Gary's statement. A report that Carnegie Steel Company had cut steel bars 44 tons was followed by a report from Chicago that structural steel tubes were quoted from \$10 to \$12 a ton lower.

One hundred and seventy-nine thousand nine hundred shares of Steel common were sold on the Stock Exchange yesterday. It opened at 48½ and closed at 48½, the net change being 1½ off. Steel preferred lost a point, closing at 112.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 19.—As a result of the cut in prices of steel decided upon by New York there is to be a general reduction in the wages of the men employed in the big steel mills all over the country, according to statements made yesterday by well known manufacturers. Several Pittsburgh steel makers said positively that the second reduction in prices would result in a reduction in the wages of the employees.

B. F. Jones, president of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company, the largest competitor of the United States Steel Corporation, said to-night:

"We have no definite knowledge as to what action the United States Steel Corporation expects to take in reference to prices."

"Since the formation of that company officials have been most frank and open as to the prices which they were quoting on their various steel products. To a number of larger independent companies it has seemed to be good policy to follow the United States Steel Corporation and as far as possible to quote the same prices. On account of their immense tonnage the prices which they make would naturally dominate the market."

"Of late there have been many rumors that some of the smaller companies have been shading the prices, and as there has not been sufficient inquiry to satisfy all the steel makers, the large companies have suffered. Doubtless the Steel Corporation has decided that its policy of frankness is not at the present time to its advantage, so has decided not to give any information as to the prices which it expects to quote."

## BULGARIA INDEPENDENT.

Russia Virtually Recognizes Her; Other Powers May—Servian Crisis Averted.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 19.—Czar Ferdinand is coming here from Vienna to attend the funeral of the Grand Duke Vladimir. He telegraphed yesterday expressing his wish to pay a last tribute to the Grand Duke as a valued friend of himself and Bulgaria.

After a prolonged consultation at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs it was decided to receive Czar Ferdinand with the same honors as are shown to an independent sovereign, and he will occupy a wing of the Winter Palace, his residence.

The incident is regarded as being equivalent to Russia's formal recognition of Bulgaria's independence.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Despatches from various European capitals affirm and deny that Russia, France and Great Britain have recognized the independence of Bulgaria. Those who make the denial point out that formal recognition is "impossible" until Bulgaria shall have satisfied Turkey's claims for her repudiated autonomy and confiscated railway.

The Temps of Paris prints the text of a note which it says Bulgaria sent to France formally appealing for recognition of her independence, which she desires to proclaim and celebrate on Czar Ferdinand's birthday, February 26.

Although all accounts concur in stating that Austria has not sent an ultimatum to Serbia despatches from Vienna and St. Petersburg still speak of the extreme tension between the two countries, which unless speedily removed will almost certainly result in Austria setting her army in movement against Serbia.

From the multitude of reports nothing can be extracted making possible a definite statement of what the actual situation is.

Advices from authoritative sources at Vienna state that Austria has not yet taken any decisive step regarding Serbia's hostile attitude and warlike preparations and that nothing of the kind is contemplated immediately.

## MONEY BREEDER DIDN'T WORK.

But Its Promoters Worked Rosenthal, Who Invested \$500 in It.

Joseph Rosenthal, a tailor of 49 Pitt street, told Magistrate Herrman in the Essex market police court yesterday that he had been swindled out of \$500 by men who got him to invest in a machine that would make money. Rosenthal drew his money from a bank and placed it in the magic machine. It was to breed an amount equal to itself. When Rosenthal finished the machine at the end of twenty-four hours he found nothing in it but pieces of newspaper cut like bills.

Benjamin Bloom, also a tailor, of 285 West 11th street, said Rosenthal was one of the men who cheated him. Bloom was captured by Rosenthal on Thursday at Eleventh street and Broadway and forced to change, but Magistrate Herrman held him in \$2,000 bail for an examination. Besides Rosenthal, Harry Lampkin of 633 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, was interested in the scheme. Lampkin lost \$750 in the same kind of game and he thought Bloom might know something about it. He didn't recognize Bloom, however, as one of the men who swindled him.

Many East Siders have fallen victims to the money machine game. The heaviest loss was made by a man named G. J. Gullidella, Zauderer of 58 Avenue D, who was parted from \$7,000 in this way.

## NO WORD FROM FLEET.

Wireless Unable to Work Because of Atmospheric Conditions.

NORFOLK, Feb. 19.—Although the battleship fleet is supposed to be within a few hundred miles of Cape Henry to-night all efforts to communicate with it by wireless through both the Government and commercial stations here have been unsuccessful on account of the fact that the atmosphere is heavily charged with static electricity.

It has been the worst night for wireless communication since the fleet came within reach and operators here say that they have never seen more static electricity in the air. It is almost impossible for stations to work within a comparative short distance of each other. A stack of messages has accumulated here for transmission to the fleet.

"RETURN OF THE FLEET" Special number "Scientific American," authoritative, 10 cents all street newsstands.—Adv.

## ALDERMEN BAIT BINGHAM

COMMISSIONER READY WITH SOME SHARP RETORTS.

Polemically Calls Aldermen "Colonies" and Smilingly Talks of Get Rich Quick Games—York of the Old Board Talks of What Brooklyn Needs.

The Police Committee of the Board of Aldermen held an investigation of the Police Department yesterday afternoon before an audience in the Aldermanic Chamber, made up largely of Brooklyn citizens who seemed to feel the borough's loss of a deputy commissioner keenly.

Police Commissioner Bingham appeared as witness for the defense to explain why Brooklyn should have been deprived of such an institution, and ex-Police Commissioner York, himself a Brooklynite and a boss of the police under Mayor W. W. Wyck, was present as an expert for the prosecution.

If the Aldermen had intended to bait Gen. Bingham, as it looked, the Commissioner was ready for them. Alderman Francis P. Bent of Brooklyn presided. Gen. Bingham courteously called him "Colonel" throughout. It appeared that the Aldermen had used this title while trying to sell mining stock in a company which had offices in the St. James Building, of which he was president. This was during a two weeks trip in Kentucky. From his embarrassment he wasn't used apparently to being called Colonel up here, for he modestly blushed at being so hailed by the General whenever the latter, leaning on his cane, had occasion to address him. Col. Bent was also interested in the Alaska Grubstake Club, another mining venture, and the General got in a remark about that, all in good humor, however.

Ex-Deputy Commissioner O'Keefe, who was once in charge of Brooklyn, was the first witness called by Col. Bent, and he was put through a lot of questions, all having to do with the value to Brooklyn of such time honored institutions as its boiler bureau, information bureau and lost children's bureau. The Aldermen wanted to know if Mr. O'Keefe wasn't kept pretty busy in Brooklyn looking after its police matters, and Mr. O'Keefe had to say yes.

There was only one discordant note in the chorus from the boards of trade that followed. It came from the representative of the New Lots Board of Trade. He declared that he was thoroughly in favor of Gen. Bingham's plan of centralization and then in a strong German accent said that when Brooklyn had a deputy all to itself there was always danger of "long legged politicians" controlling him, and then let the people change them, and then let the commissioner for it. No one else on the board of trade in the city, he said that Brooklyn had been treated abominably.

Ex-Commissioner York, who was head of Mayor Van Wyck's four headed commission, the last of its kind, and then was the deputy in charge of Brooklyn under Michael C. Murphy, didn't seem to know why he had been called away from the quiet of his law practice, and said that since he got out he had never talked about the police.

Mr. York when he got started, however, had quite a few statements to make which seemed to interest Commissioner Bingham. One was that conditions in Brooklyn were radically different and that a good commissioner on this side of the river might not be a good one over in Brooklyn.

"There's only one way a police commissioner can satisfy himself," said Mr. York, "and that is to enforce every law and then let the people change them. It's up to the commissioner for it. No one else on the board of trade in the city, he said that Brooklyn had been treated abominably."

Mr. York explained why it was that robberies weren't given out in Brooklyn as they used to be in the days when it was a city of itself. He said it had been put under New York police rules, but he commended this, one which was done by his old board. "I don't think that the records of the department should be spread abroad to satisfy the morbid curiosity of the public as to the extent of crime," he said. "The matter ought to be in the Commissioner's discretion and he'll be damned anyway," he added.

Commissioner Bingham, getting up and declining a chair, said he first wanted to call attention to the fact that while the presentment of the Brooklyn Grand Jury criticizing him has been admitted on the record, what Judge Dike had said about the Grand Jury's action had been left out. He said that he had been thrilled with the patriotism and public spirit of Alderman Redmond, who had introduced the resolution to investigate him.

"As for Mr. York," said the Commissioner, looking over to the veteran Brooklyn politician, "the only regret I have is that he wasn't made full commissioner. Of course neither he nor I could have served together."

Gen. Bingham turned aside to thank the representative of the New Lots Board of Trade and then said that the matter of police photographs, into which the investigation had wandered, was too deep to be disposed of lightly and he wasn't going to talk about it. Then with one blow he shattered the hopes of Brooklyn. A real genuine deputy, as some of the Brooklyn citizens had been insisting upon, was impossible unless the Legislature created a new one.

"I'm glad Mr. York was an absolute deputy," he said, turning and facing the old police boss again. "He wouldn't have been if I was Police Commissioner. As long as I'm Commissioner I've got to be Commissioner, for I'm the man that takes the blame. Being responsible, I must hold all my command in the hollow of my hand and they've got to do what I say or quit."

Gen. Bingham went on to give the explanation he has made before for the

## WIRELESS CAUGHT HIM.

Gunner John Denny Has Little Likelihood for the Invasion.

When Gunner John Denny of the Coast Artillery, stationed at Fort Fremont, S. C., started to leave the Savannah Line steamship City of Savannah, a vessel being held up by Capt. Johnson and told that he would have to wait a while. He asked why, and Wireless Operator Ben E. Martin showed the gunner this message:

"Watch J. Denny, passenger holding ticket No. 95, and hold him on board on arrival in New York. Have notified Mr. Horton, and he will have arresting officers on pier."

The message was by United Wireless from W. B. Clements, agent of the Savannah Line at Savannah. The gunner said he would like to know where Martin got the message, and he was told that it was grabbed out of the air. The gunner commented that he was beaten before he started. He got three days leave from his post on Tuesday and presented an order purporting to have come from the commandant of the fort asking transportation for Denny to this port. He got a first class ticket.

When the Kansas City was about seventy miles out Operator Martin received the message, and Capt. Johnson put the gunner under surveillance. An hour after the Savannah message was received aboard ship it was transmitted to Traffic Manager James C. Horton, who called on Capt. O'Connor of the Macdougall street station, who went to the pier with two detectives.

The gunner said he had three months' pay in his pocket and had decided to have a good time. He said that he was complimentary to the wireless and then declared that he would go back and face the music. The Savannah Line refused to prosecute him for getting a passage for nothing.

## NECKLACE GAVE HIM BAD LUCK.

One Reason Why It Was Restored to Mr. Bernstein by Man in Hospital.

The diamond necklace lost by Mrs. Max Bernstein of 120 West 126th street a year ago was restored to her yesterday on behalf of a man who had "never had any luck since he found it." While entering a carriage on February 1, 1908, to go to a wedding party at the Waldorf, Mrs. Bernstein noticed that a strand in her necklace was broken.

Rather than run the chance of losing it, she turned it over to her young son, Irving, to carry back upstairs for her. Irving stuffed it into his pocket, instead of went for a walk. When he got home he didn't have the necklace. Bernstein offered a reward of \$1,000 with no result.

On February 10 this year Mrs. Bernstein got a typewritten letter on the stationery of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, signed W. A. Dempsey, and reading:

"I understand that you lost a diamond necklace some time during the last year. If you have not already recovered your necklace and care to call or communicate with me you may learn something to your interest."

Bernstein and Detective Sicilio found Dempsey, who is a lawyer employed by the claims department of the road. He told his visitors a client had the necklace and couldn't rest easy till it was returned. Dempsey said his client told him that since he found the necklace he "hadn't had any luck at all." He had been in the hospital for months and was completely stricken.

The necklace was returned with considerable haggling over a reward. Although it needed repairing when it was lost it was returned in good shape.

## WOMEN'S COURTS.

Their Establishment Here Pleaded For by Representative Women.

Representatives of a large number of women's organizations appeared yesterday before the legislative committee, which is investigating the need for the improvement in the lower courts of this city to advocate the establishment of courts in this borough and Brooklyn for the trial of women arrested for minor offenses. Mrs. Gabrielle Stewart Mulliner, chairman of the legislative committee of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Cornelia K. Hood of the Legal Aid Society; Mrs. Rose W. Chapman, head of the purity branch of the Women's Christian Temperance Union; and Mrs. N. C. Stewart were among those who urged the committee to report in favor of the establishment of women's courts in this city.

It was contended by these speakers that such courts would keep women from the degradation of being arraigned with male criminals and would help the efforts of reform organizations to reclaim women who had merely taken a first step in the path of wrongdoing. It was urged also that such courts should be held for the hearing of cases of family disputes.

The members of the commission were so much interested in the proposition that they gave the entire two sessions of the day's hearing to the subject and closely questioned each witness in the matter.

## INDICTMENTS SUSTAINED.

Broker J. H. Sulzbacher Must Answer for Selling Mrs. Ludmann's Stocks.

Judge Mulqueen handed down a decision in the Court of General Sessions yesterday sustaining the indictments for grand larceny, forgery and approaching a witness found by the Grand Jury against Joseph H. Sulzbacher, broker, of 57 West 11th street. Sulzbacher is charged with selling certain stocks belonging to Mrs. Camille J. Ludmann of 251 West Ninety-third street and of making false entries to cover up the theft. He is also accused of putting Harry W. Wyck, a clerk in his employ and a witness for the State, to leave the jurisdiction of the courts.

James W. Osborne, counsel for Sulzbacher, demurred to the indictment some time ago on the ground that Sulzbacher's constitutional rights had been invaded by the District Attorney when Sulzbacher's books were taken before the Grand Jury in securing the indictments. Assistant District Attorney Kresel said that Sulzbacher had consented that the books should be taken before the Grand Jury.

In his decision Judge Mulqueen said: "I do not believe that the defendant can surrender possession of the books and retain the Grand Jury and then subsequently claim that his constitutional privilege has been denied and that the books should not be used against him."

## PICK YOUR OWN RECEIVER

SAYS ERLANGER TO ATTORNEYS IN WASHINGTON LIFE CASE.

But Rubino Won't Have It That Way—Appointment Put Over at Request of Superintendent of Insurance—An Affidavit of Interest to W. H. Russell.

Supreme Court Justice Erlanger, who on Wednesday granted the petition of William Hepburn Russell as a policyholder of the Washington Life Insurance Company for the appointment of temporary receivers to recover the property from the Pittsburgh Life and Trust Company of Pittsburgh, which bought out the Washington Life in December, did not sign the order and appoint the receivers yesterday afternoon as he had announced he would do.

The signing of the order was postponed until next Tuesday at the request of William H. Hotchkiss, the newly installed State Superintendent of Insurance, who telephoned from Albany yesterday morning requesting a postponement until he could confer with counsel for Mr. Russell and the Washington Life and Pittsburgh Life and Trust Company.

Lawyers generally took some interest in the proceedings before Justice Erlanger yesterday in view of the signed statement sent out to the newspapers on Wednesday night by former Justice Edward W. Hatch and Henry A. Rubino, counsel for the defendant companies, in which they declared that there was no necessity for appointment of receivers except as such appointment would benefit the receivers.

Justice Hatch did not appear yesterday, having left for Oklahoma on business on Thursday, and the defendants were represented by Mr. Rubino. No reference was made at any stage of the proceedings yesterday to the statement by counsel.

Deputy Attorney-General Prentice said that he understood that what the Superintendent of Insurance had asked for was an adjournment not only of the entry of the order but of the settlement of the terms of the order. Mr. Prentice, who had previously advised against the appointment of receivers, objected to being included in the Court's order as appearing in opposition. He said that his appearances had been entirely for the information of the Court.

Justice Erlanger said: "Can't you gentlemen agree on some prominent gentleman to be appointed receiver, some one who is known and whose very name and reputation will give confidence to the policyholders pending the litigation? When I said receivers I had in mind the possibility of appointing two, so that one or the other would be constantly in attendance upon the business of the company. If one can do it and you gentlemen agree on one person of character, the mention of whom will inspire confidence, I would be glad to have you agree."

Mr. Rubino said that he had no suggestion to make as to the receivers and that it would be futile to consult on the subject. He said he represented not only the companies but more than half of the policyholders who were opposed to the appointment of receivers.

It was declared yesterday that even if the Superintendent of Insurance advises at the conference at his office on Monday that receivers be not appointed it will not affect the final order of Justice Erlanger.

Frank Ewing of Pittsburgh, general counsel of the Pittsburgh Life and Trust Company, came here yesterday with an affidavit which he says early in the Pittsburgh Life and Trust, got a telephone message from a firm of attorneys in Pittsburgh declaring that they had something of interest to communicate regarding William Hepburn Russell's suit.

Mr. Ewing went to see the attorneys. He asserts in his affidavit that he saw a letter purporting to be from one Robinson, "a former partner of William Hepburn Russell." The substance of the letter was that Robinson was desirous of securing a loan of \$200,000 and wished to give up a roll of \$200,000 worth of bonds and bank notes, the bonds being a small railroad in Tennessee. Mr. Ewing understood from the conversation that Robinson was interested in the promotion and building of this railroad.

Mr. Ewing avers further that Robinson said in the letter that if he could persuade the Pittsburgh Life and Trust Company to make the loan he, "having been an acquaintance and former associate of William Hepburn Russell, would understand the business and handle it in a manner satisfactory to the Pittsburgh Life and Trust Company."

Mr. Ewing said that he didn't think the company cared to make a loan of that character, and since that time had had no communication with the attorneys in regard to the matter.

William Hepburn Russell said yesterday that he didn't think Robinson referred to in Bird M. Robinson of 5 Nassau street, a railroad promoter, who is president and half owner of the Tennessee Railroad Company, which has built thirty-two miles of road from Oneida to Stroud, Tenn. The road will be seventy-five miles long when completed. William Beverley Winlow, who is associated with Mr. Russell in the law business, is one of the directors of the road.

Mr. Russell said he had been attorney for Mr. Robinson in a number of cases. He had no knowledge that Mr. Robinson had made an effort to borrow money from the Pittsburgh Life and Trust Company until Thursday, when he had written a letter to his office and said he had written a letter to a Pittsburgh lawyer regarding the loan.

Mr. Robinson said that he had written that if the Pittsburgh Company wanted to come to any agreement with me they could do it through him," said Mr. Russell. "I was so astounded that he should write such a letter that I turned and walked away from him. Of course there was absolutely no condition upon which I would come to terms with the Pittsburgh Life and Trust Company in regard to the policyholders' action I had referred to."

Mr. Robinson said last night at his home in the Harley, 482 Central Park West, that he wrote a letter to his lawyer in Pittsburgh some time ago but that it referred to his private business, which he did not dare to discuss with the public. "I represented myself only, not Mr. Russell or the Pittsburgh Life and Trust Company," he said. "The letter I wrote was written in the absence of Mr. Russell and was sent on my own volition, without any conference with him and entirely independent of him."

## "PRINTERS" AT WHITE HOUSE.

Men Detailed From Government Office to Serve as Messengers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Testimony made public to-day shows that when Public Printer Donnelly was examined before the House Committee on Appropriations he was asked by Chairman Tawney of the committee if any men from the Government Printing Office were detailed to the White House.

"A few," Mr. Donnelly answered. "What are they doing, running a branch printing office?" inquired Mr. Tawney.

"The majority of them are messengers," the Public Printer explained. He added that they performed work in connection with the printing and issuing of invitations to social functions and when detailed to the White House did not work at the Government Printing Office. Their combined salaries aggregated \$6,500 a year.

In response to a suggestion of Representative Smith of Iowa the Public Printer agreed that they were White House messengers. The practice of detailing men from the Government Printing Office to the White House, it was explained, had been in vogue three or four years.

## TO SING SING BY MISTAKE.

Scharf's Lawyer Says Probation Officers Got Things Mixed.

A few days ago Judge Malone in the Court of General Sessions sentenced Joseph Scharf to four years in Sing Sing for not reporting to the court probation officer while on suspended sentence. Scharf was convicted of abduction a year ago and sentence was suspended upon his promise to marry the girl.

Yesterday Meyer Greenberg, a lawyer of 99 Nassau street, went to General Sessions to ask Judge Malone to reduce or revoke the sentence. Greenberg said that Scharf had been sentenced through a misunderstanding. When Greenberg arrived Scharf was already on his way to Sing Sing, so no action could be taken in the court. Greenberg said that he would petition Judge Hughes.

At the time that Scharf was sentenced it was understood that he had failed to support his wife properly as well as omitted to report to the probation officer. Upon these representations Judge Malone ordered Scharf's arrest. Scharf's wife now says that Mrs. Walker, the probation officer, misunderstood her and declared that Scharf was always kind to her. They have one child.

## DEFENDS MRS. GOULD.

Gardner Never Heard Her Use Bad Language or Saw Her Drunk.

Another deposition in the suit for a separation brought by Katharine Clemmons Gould against Howard Gould was filed yesterday in the Supreme Court. It embraced the testimony of James Mariborough, who was a gardener at Castle Gould from March, 1902, till September, 1905.

Mariborough, who is now employed at Lynn, Mass., was called as a witness before trial by C. J. Shearn, Mrs. Gould's counsel. He was examined and cross-examined, first by Mr. Shearn and then by Lawyer Sullivan of Nicol, Ansable & Lindsay, counsel for Howard Gould. But his testimony remained unshaken and was to the effect that in all his experience at Castle Gould he had never heard Mrs. Gould use bad language, had never seen her intoxicated or act otherwise than as he would expect a lady of her position in life to act.

## DEADLY BLOW TO REVOLUTION.

Azeff's Treachery Causes Russian Central Committee to Dissolve, Berlin Hears.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Deutsche Zeitung says that the Central Revolutionary Committee has dissolved itself owing to the discovery that Azeff, one of its members, was a police spy, whose treachery compromised several individuals and dealt the whole revolutionary movement in Russia a deadly blow.

The correspondent regards the announcement as the most serious portance and says the dissolution of the committee will greatly facilitate the Russian Government's task of suppressing violent methods. There is, however, nothing to show that the announcement is not a bluff.

## TAFT BUYS A SADDLE HORSE.

It Weighs 1,250 Pounds and Can Carry Weight—First Forest Chief.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—President-elect Taft has purchased from Tate Sterrett of the Passifern farm, Hot Springs, Va., a six-year-old blood bay gelding with black points as a riding horse. The horse weighs 1,250 pounds and is an ideal weight carrier. While at Hot Springs last summer Mr. Taft rode this horse.

Mr. Sterrett had been commissioned to select a horse for Mr. Taft, and after looking over the country he chose this one, which is by Forest Chief, a saddle bred horse, out of a granddaughter of Old Sam Purdy. The horse is described as having the best of manners, compactly put together and of the hunter type.

The President-elect has named the horse in honor of his former owner, Tate Sterrett. It is understood that Mr. Taft intends that his friend Judge Harmon, now Governor of Ohio, shall ride the horse in the inaugural parade.

## CHINA HAS NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Princes Su and Ching Appointed as Its First and Second Secretaries.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

PEKING, Feb. 19.—China has created a Navy Department, with Prince Su as chief and Prince Ching as adviser.

## To Feast on Hummingbirds' Tongues.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Feb. 19.—The shipment of 300 hummingbirds, whose tongues are to be served at a banquet to be given here to-morrow night, arrived to-day from Tampico, Mexico, consigned to H. L. Benson.

This hummingbird banquet has attracted wide attention.

## Deerfoot Farm Sausages.

With increasing knowledge of the danger to health through carelessly prepared food, consumers grow more fastidious in their selection of meat.

Deerfoot means purity, cleanliness, cleanliness.

Deerfoot means purity, cleanliness, cleanliness.